

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

Should Be Heard in Choosing United States Senators.

SENATOR PALMER, OF ILLINOIS.

Makes a Strong Speech Advocating Constitutional Amendment--It is Announced that the Measure will be Reported Favorably to the Senate--The Grand Army of the Republic Figures in the Silver Issue--Mr. Bland Grows Indignant and Accuses the Veterans of Bulldozing in Behalf of the Anti-Silverites--Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.--"If the amendment to the constitution which is proposed, is adopted, the members of the senate of the United States will be chosen by the direct vote of the free people of the several states, and it will be, what it never yet has been, the popular branch of the Congress of the United States." These were the words of Senator Palmer, of Illinois, in his speech in the Senate today, urging the election of United States senators by popular vote, and his arraignment of the upper house of Congress as a non-popular body, using language not often heard by the venerable members of that dignified assembly. That language, too, should have been used in the maiden speech of a new senator was not in keeping with the usual decorum and traditions of that august body, but as Senator Palmer fought his way to a seat in the upper house by the advocacy of the principle of popular election of senators and indeed, to some degree, as an opponent of some of the restrictions involved in "senatorial courtesy," he probably does not feel constrained to observe with reverence all the barriers of tradition.

ITS PROVISIONS.

The resolution presented by Senator Palmer, and which is now pending in the senate, provides for the formal submission of a constitutional amendment requiring United States senators to be elected by a direct vote of the people of the various states, instead of by the state legislatures, as at present.

Senator Palmer opened his speech by saying that in urging his constitutional amendment he only obeyed the instructions given him in the most impressive manner by the people of the state of Illinois.

"The people of Illinois," said he, "are loyal to the constitution and are devoted to the principles of orderly, constitutional, free government, but they believe that the electors of senators by their state legislature under existing conditions has failed of satisfactory results.

The senator insisted that the constitutional mode of electing senators by the legislatures of the states was no longer satisfactory to the American people. He did not mean to make himself responsible for the charges of bribery and undue influence that attended nearly every senatorial election, by indorsing or resolving any of them.

He referred to them in that slight manner, only to emphasize the statement that the people no longer confided in, but were profoundly distrustful of the methods of electing senators by the state legislatures.

WHAT IT WOULD DO.

"The elections for the choice of presidential electors, the election of members of the legislature who elect senators, the election of members of the house of representatives in Congress," said the senator, "are alike influenced and often controlled by the unfair arrangements of districts. If the amendment to the constitution which I propose is adopted the members of the senate of the United States will be chosen by the direct vote of the free people of the several states, and will be what never has yet been, the popular branch of the Congress of the United States."

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, said that he had listened with pleasure to the very able remarks of the senator from Illinois. He (Mr. Mitchell) had had the honor of introducing a similar proposition in 1885, and one at the present session. Similar amendments had also been introduced by the senators from Indiana and New Hampshire, Messrs. Turpie and Chandler. All these propositions had been referred to the committee on privileges and elections and by that committee to a sub-committee composed of Senators Chandler, Turpie and himself, and he was gratified in being able to state that after a consultation, a majority of that sub-committee had agreed to report in favor of such an amendment to the constitution. It was their hope and belief that a very early day the full committee on privileges and elections would be able to report favorably an amendment similar in respects to the one introduced by the senator from Illinois. The subject then went over.

REMARKS OF SENATOR PLUMB.

Mr. Plumb offered resolutions that the senate has heard with profound sorrow the death of Senator Plumb, and that as a mark of respect to his memory the business of the senate be suspended to enable the senate to pay a tribute of respect to his high character and distinguished public services.

Mr. Plumb addressed the senate in eulogy of deceased. He spoke of him as one of those grand characters that stand out among their fellows like peaks in mountain ranges. Beginning, he said, as a poor boy, Mr. Plumb had been an editor at sixteen years of age, a captain of militia at twenty, member of a constitutional convention at twenty-two, lawyer at twenty-four, state legislator, lieutenant, captain, mayor, and colonel of volunteers at twenty-five, United States senator at forty. Surely there was a lesson in such a life viewed in its own robust personality with no embellishment beyond the simple truth.

Sensors Perkins, Cockrell, Morrill, Allison, Hale, Daniels, Dolph and Turpie also delivered eulogies, after which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Army of the Republic in the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.--The Grand Army of the Republic has not infrequently been accused of being used

to subvert partisan ends, but to-day the grave charge of seeking to divide a party against itself was preferred against this great organization in the house. Mr. Bland, the free coinage leader of Missouri, was the accuser and Mr. Harter, the free trader, and anti-free coinage Democrat, of Ohio, was the gentleman charged with attempting to subvert the G. A. R. to the interest of the capitalists and monopolists.

During the course of the general debate Mr. Bland sent to the clerk's desk and had read a circular letter written by Mr. Harter, of Ohio, to the various Grand Army posts in denunciation of the free silver bill, and advising the members of the posts to urge their congressmen to vote against it, as it would prove detrimental to the interests of the pensioners. This circular Mr. Bland characterized as a bulldozing document. It was an effort to intimidate members, and was part of the bulldozing tactics of the millionaire, the tactics which had always been carried on in opposition to the measures which would give free silver to the country. He denounced it as unfair and unbecoming the member.

Mr. Harter admitted the authorship of the circular letter. The gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Bland) had spoken of it as a bulldozing circular. To men who were afraid to have the expression of their opinions made public, such a circular might seem to be bulldozing, but to men who entertained opinions which they were willing to maintain under all circumstances, he could not see how the epithet was applicable.

It was not proper, said Mr. Bland, for a member of the house to prompt Grand Army men to send telegrams to their congressmen in order to intimidate them and induce them to vote against the free silver bill.

Mr. Harter (who was again granted a few moments) said that he believed in good money for the farmer. For his part, he did not care a penny for either gold or silver, that was, he had no choice. "This," said he, "is all they have got to possess."

And with these words, he drew from his pocket a large gold watch. Mr. Bland, who was seated beside him was not to be outdone and dangled by its chain his silver watch, offering an exchange. But Mr. Harter preferred the gold to the silver time piece. Silver was then laid aside for the nonce, and the consideration of the Indian bill was resumed, and the house soon adjourned.

THE FAULKNER RESOLUTION.

Probability That the Direct Tax Matter Will Get Through All Right.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.--Until the pure food bill and the Idaho election contest are disposed of in the senate nothing further will be done by that body in connection with the Faulkner direct tax resolution. When the latter does come up it is probable that an amendment will be proposed and adopted which will dispel all the opposition that has been shown by the Virginia senators. Such an amendment is now under consideration between the Virginia and West Virginia senators, but has not yet been prepared.

The proposed amendment in substance will define the status of the account between the state of Virginia and the United States treasury and will be framed to meet the views of the Virginia senators. Kenna and Faulkner will agree to this, and there is every reason to predict the early passage of the resolution when so amended.

DEALING FUTURES.

A Practical Farmer Protests Against the Anti-Option Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.--The sub-committee of the senate committee on the judiciary listened this morning to an argument made in opposition to the Washburn bill by Mr. Samuel W. Allerton, of Illinois, who stated that he had been a practical farmer for the past 40 years. The system of dealing in futures, he said, had not been inaugurated for gambling purposes. It had grown out of the necessities of the grain trade. The trading was not fictitious, but grew out of established opinion based on intelligent thought of what the world would need in the future. The promoter of this bill seemed to be the "mill combine" controlled by English capital. It was designed to destroy the Chicago market--the greatest center market in the world. Legislation of this character had been enacted and was further proposed, and if it were continued, before Congress got through a citizen would not be able to breathe the fresh air of heaven without being surrounded by government spies and detectives. Individual rights were on the verge of destruction. He ventured to say that every congressman who voted for the pending bill would in two years be as dead politically as a dried Egyptian mummy.

Senator Washburn inquired what advantage the passage of the bill would give the miller.

Mr. Allerton replied that if the future trading in Chicago was limited and hampered by laws the market there would be destroyed, and the millers of Minnesota could buy their wheat cheaper. Let the millers destroy the Chicago market and they would have the market to themselves.

Senator Washburn said it was not to the interest of the miller to have cheap wheat.

Mr. Allerton argued against the bill. The board of trade of that city, he said, had no objection to the provision of the measure directed against "options," though it believed that it was undignified and unnecessary for Congress to adopt such legislation.

What it did object to was a law to prohibit the free buying for future delivery of grain and hog products. The bill purported to be a revenue measure, but this claim was made only to cloak and cover up other objects.

It was particularly aimed at the Chicago board of trade. It would not prevent the wealthy miller from selling flour for future delivery and it would place the wheat raisers at his mercy. The passage of the measure would prove the greatest calamity that ever came to the farmers and its advocates would receive the earnest curses of the farmers from one end of the country to the other.

D. D. Smith, of Toledo, argued that the bill, instead of proving beneficial to agriculturists would have the contrary effect. It would strike a damaging blow to the great system of trading which had grown up from the necessities of the country and its matchless advancement. It would prove the most disastrous legislation ever inflicted on the business interests of the land.--The

future system was a great evener and regulator of market values and prevented a fall in prices in times of depression.

The Hering Sea Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.--The regular annual proclamation by the President warning all persons against illegal sealing in Bering sea has been prepared, and will probably be issued in a few days. The proclamation, it is understood, is couched in the usual terms.

The question of continuing the modus vivendi for the protection of seals' life in Bering sea which was in operation last summer had not been agreed upon up to a day or two ago.

IT IS JUDGE FAULKNER.

Hon. E. Boyd Faulkner Appointed to the Thirteenth Circuit.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 18.--Hon. E. Boyd Faulkner was this evening appointed by Governor Fleming judge of the circuit courts of the Thirteenth judicial district of this state, to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Duckwall.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Details of the Wreck of the Tamerlane Just Received.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.--The bark Tamerlane, which was wrecked off the rocks of Puna at 12:30 on the morning of February 2, cleared from San Francisco January 13 with a crew of 38. The voyage down was satisfactory, but it appears that the vessel lost her reckoning, the officers thinking her at the time of the wreck to be Kealahou bay, almost two degrees to the westward. No breakers were sighted when the vessel struck by the watch on the deck, and the sudden shock threw the crew into great confusion. Only two small boats were available and one of them, when lowered, floated away before it secured a load.

Captain Howland, the first mate of the boat, the carpenter and the cook and two others entered the second boat, but the ship was rolling heavily and she was stove in and the waves rolled her and the occupants were washed away. Those of the crew who remained on the bark were picked off by the waves, one by one, until the vessel broke up. The eighteen men, including third officer Pardee, managed to reach the shore with the aid of a plank. The others were all drowned.

The list of the lost is: Captain W. Howland, New Bedford, Mass.; Charles Tucker, New Bedford, first mate; William Osterman, San Francisco, boat header; Allen Wilber, New Bedford, second mate; John Allen, boat stow; Harry Solon, Minnesota, carpenter; Fred British, cook; Moses Hawaiian, boat steerer; Henry John, American; Michael Sullivan, boat steerer, American; Frank Hewitt, steward, Toronto; Fredrick Musman, Swiss; Fred Kaiser, Scandinavian; John Anderson, German; Ollie Anderson, Scandinavian, Boston, able seaman; John Jouvette, Boston, able seaman; George Knowles, San Francisco, American; John Smith, American.

The latter two men were green hands. The Tamerlane was built in Wisconsin, Maine. She had one hundred and fifteen barrels of oil aboard when lost.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Three Men Meet with a Terrible Accident at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 18.--An accident happened at the Edgar Thomson steel works at midnight in which three men were probably fatally burned. Their names are: John Fischer, John McCaffrey, John Ward. Among the new appliances recently erected at the plant is an iron platform about ten feet high directly in front of the converters, the fire from which entirely covers it at times. Four men were on the platform in front of steel converter No. 3 last night when a heat of steel was blowing in. The converter turned over suddenly and the pit being full of steam the men were unable to see the fiery hail descending upon them. When the sparks fell a wild rush was made for the steps. Fischer fell down striking his head on a red hot ingot. He was unable to rise and was terribly burned by the flying steel. McCaffrey's clothing was burned off and his body was badly charred. Both will die. Ward was also frightfully burned about the body and but slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

THE EDUCATORS.

Department of Superintendence--Third Day's Session.

New York, Feb. 18.--The third morning session of the annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association was called to order in Brooklyn by the president promptly at 10 o'clock. Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of the Clark University, of Worcester, Mass., was introduced and spoke at considerable length on "The health of school children as affected by school buildings." The school might justly be termed the church universal and it controlled the spiritual, mental, moral and physical condition of the scholar. The modern school greatly affected the health and some critics consider that the schools are responsible for the ill-health of the present generation. Thirty per cent of school children are sickly, while physical research and examination has demonstrated the fact that one-third of those who emerge from school life have some disease of the eye.

Killed in a Landslide.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 18.--While the work of removing wreckage of the landslide which occurred on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, three Polish laborers who were working at the time were buried in the debris.

One man, whose name could not be learned, was taken out dead, and the other two seriously, if not fatally, injured. The heavy rains during the night is supposed to be the cause of the accident.

Wyman Resigns.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 18.--James G. Wyman, mayor of Allegheny City, who was recently tried and convicted on a charge of extorting witness fees, tendered his resignation to councils to-night. The resignation was at once accepted to date from February 25th.

INSULT TO IRELAND.

The Irish Government Bill Presented in Parliament.

DENOUNCED IN SCATHING TERMS

By the Opposition--Balfour's Explanations of Its Features Received With Cheers--Irish and Liberal Leaders Say It is the Crowning Insult and Adds Insult to Injury to the Down-trodden Country--Some Very Spicy Speeches Delivered in Reply to the Secretary.

LONDON, Feb. 18.--The long talked of Irish local government bill was introduced in the house of commons to-day by Mr. Balfour amid the cheers of the government supporters. In introducing the bill Mr. Balfour said that ever since the formation of the present government, and even before, the extension of local government to every part of the United Kingdom had been a cardinal point of the Conservatives' policy. That intention, he declared, had been constantly adhered to and reiterated since by the government. They had introduced two local government bills for England and Scotland. If they had the same for Ireland it must have been because great specific and obvious dangers attended such a course. The present bill was not merely a county councils bill, but it was what in England would be described as a district and counties bill. By its provisions administrative duties will be given to baronial councils, leaving wholly untouched the judicial duties now entrusted to the grand jury. The members of the county and baronial councils will be elected every three years. The government proposed following the Scotch rather than the English measure.

There undoubtedly existed a large body of people in Ireland who dreaded a measure of this kind. It was only due to those persons to examine the fear they entertained. They feared the new system would result in extravagance, possibly corruption. In the first county councils he said there would be four ex-officio members--the lord lieutenant of the county, the sheriff, a nominee of the grand jury and a nominee of the presentment sessions.

Mr. Balfour said that the county councils would have the combined duties of county and presentment councils and of grand juries regarding administrative affairs. They will also be empowered if necessary to take over the duties of rural sanitary authorities. The councils will appoint the county coroners. They will be empowered to acquire woods and plantations, and thus assist the operation of the land purchase act. Thirteen existing municipal boroughs will be made separate counties, having all the powers of counties. The council where a county is too large will be divided to correspond with division of the county, each division electing fifteen members. The system of franchise suggested, said Mr. Balfour, would give the minority a vote in the county councils. The councils might use their powers to oppress a small minority and might be guilty of wilful and persistent corruption. [Irish jeers.] The history of Ireland proved that these reminders had a reality. Such dangers did not exist in England. Provision was made to allow twenty cess payers to apply to a judge of assizes for leave to petition for the removal of the council of a barony or county [ironical opposition cheers] on the ground that the council were guilty of persistent disobedience of the law, corruption, or oppression. The matter would be tried like an election petition and if the charge was established the guilty councilors would be replaced by the nominees of the lord lieutenant, [ironical cheers]. If malversation and oppression were possible, it was the duty of the house to provide an adequate remedy. Such dangers existed in Ireland to an extent unknown in England and Scotland.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Healy, Mr. Balfour said the bill would not affect the police system of Ireland, and that the incident of taxation would remain as it was at present.

John Morley characterized the bill as "the rottenest reed the Irish minority had ever leaned on for the retention of privileges." He declared that the measure was framed in absolute distrust of the Irish people--in fact, on the assumption that they were "debased helots."

The whole opposition broke forth into cheers when Mr. Morley called on the government to go before the people on the measure. In concluding he affirmed that the bill was a mockery offered to the house; that it was a falsification of the pledges of the government, and that it furnished grounds for the manifestation of further irritation in Ireland.

John Redmond protested against the measure as a sham bill.

Justin McCarthy, in the course of his remarks, advised the government to burn the bill, declaring that the nationalists would reject it as an unclean thing.

Mr. Healy said he never knew of a more contemptible bill. It was an absolute failure, he said, and died in the mouths of its proposers.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that a bill more insulting to the Irish he could not conceive of. It bore the stamp of Mr. Chamberlain, who was the mother of the bill. Sir William ridiculed the idea of a county council of tried judges.

Mr. Balfour denied that the bill was insulting to Ireland. The opposition speeches, he said, showed the insincerity of the local government for Ireland. If owing to obstruction the present bill should not be passed, local government for Ireland would be indefinitely postponed. The only reason why the Irish parties should obstruct the bill was that it contained machinery to stop corruption and oppression. The only inference was that they desired to make something out of the councils.

At this time the whole opposition joined in crying "shame, shame," while the Conservatives cheered.

Mr. Labouchere said that Mr. Balfour was "between the devil and deep sea." He had to introduce the bill to satisfy his master Chamberlain, and had to persuade the Conservatives that the bill was a shame and that it would be a waste of time to discuss such a measure.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain denied that he had assisted in the work of framing the bill. He said that he approved of the manner in which the government

had redeemed its pledges. The safeguards introduced in the bill in regard to corruption were those that the Americans, the most democratic people in the world, had introduced into their constitution. There was not one of the American states or legislatures but could be brought before the supreme court. He considered it no wrong to any class of persons in Ireland if a council continuing in contempt of court was at length suppressed.

Mr. James Bryce, of the south division of Aberdeen, a Liberal, denied that there was any comparison between the proposed councils in Ireland and the relation in which the American state legislatures stood to the supreme court, which had only power to nullify an act passed by a legislature in excess of its power.

T. D. Sullivan said he recognized in the insulting safeguards of the bill the hands of Lord Salisbury who had dubbed Irishmen hottentots and lepers.

Mr. Sexton said that never in his parliamentary experience had he seen so incompetent a bill. He protested against the eternal suspicion which the government bestowed on Ireland.

William Redmond said he regarded the bill as the death-bed repentance, because the government did not dare to appeal to the country on its coercive policy alone. Yet it was the most studied insult that Mr. Balfour had ever leveled at the Irish people.

The bill passed the first reading and Mr. Balfour fixed the second reading for March 3.

Conservatives for the most part decline to criticize the bill until it has been printed. There was a notable absence of conservative enthusiasm, while on the other hand the liberals were exultant, regarding the bill as the final blow to the government's chances in the coming general election. Both sections of the Irish members intend to oppose the bill to the utmost.

THE DELAMATER TRIAL.

No Evidence Implicating G. B. and F. A. Delamater.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 18.--At the opening of the court at 2 p. m., Joshua Douglass, Esq., counsel for defendants, moved that the court take the Delamater case from the jury and decide for the defendants upon the following grounds:

First--There is not sufficient evidence of insolvency of either of the defendants.

Second--There is not sufficient evidence of knowledge of insolvency at the time of the deposits made in the indictments.

Third--The evidence upon the part of the commonwealth does not show that the defendants maintained a private bank within the meaning of the act of assembly under which they are indicted and establish nothing more than a general partnership.

At the conclusion of the arguments the court decided that there was not sufficient evidence showing that G. B. Delamater and F. A. Delamater had knowledge of insolvency. As regards the other defendant, G. W. Delamater, there was perhaps some evidence that might go to the jury. The court reserving the right to render a decision on the points raised by counsel for G. W. Delamater at some future time during the trial.

THE GREAT ICE GORGE.

Parker City Still Threatened--People Waiting for the Warning.

PARKER, Pa., Feb. 18.--The great ice gorge in the Allegheny river has not broken, but as the weather is moderating rapidly it may come within the next twenty-four hours. The river is fifteen feet high and rising slowly. If the gorge breaks and the water falls it is thought the ice will pass out without doing much damage. The greatest alarm is felt, however, and arrangements have been made to notify the people when danger is imminent by ringing the town bell. The gorge extends from Red Bank to Foxburg a distance of twenty-nine miles.

There is very little danger for the personal safety of the people, as there are numerous hills on each side of the river to which they can go. The entire business portion of this place, however, is on the river bank.

FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

A Midnight Blaze Destroys a Valuable Store.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.--At 12 o'clock to-night the five-story brick block at the corner of Superior and Seneca streets, occupied by the E. M. McGillon dry goods company, caught fire, and before the fire apparatus arrived was a roaring furnace. It will be a total loss, amounting to about \$50,000.

The McGillon company had just received a new stock of spring goods, and one of the proprietors says all their material in the building is worth half a million dollars. It is the largest dry goods and general notion store in the city. The damage is nearly covered by insurance.

It is feared that an old man, a watchman employed in the building, may have been burned to death, as he has not been seen since.

THE TYPHUS SCARE.

Two More Cases Reported--Immigrants Sent Home.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.--Two more cases of typhus fever are reported to have developed among the small contingent of Russian Hebrews who are detained at Ellis Island. They were removed before daybreak this morning to North Brother's Island. Five steamships are now detained at quarantine, including the Spruce from Bremen, which landed its passengers on Ellis Island this morning. Twenty-five Italian and Hungarian laborers were sent back to Europe to-day via the Wausland to Venetia, as being contract laborers.

To Investigate the Deal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.--In the senate to-day Senator McMahon offered a resolution, which was adopted, citing the fact that it has been currently reported in public prints that a combination has been formed by certain coal mining companies with certain railroad companies doing business in this state to advance the price of coal, and providing that the president of the senate appoint a committee of seven to employ counsel and examine witnesses and examine into the matter and report on or before March 17th as to what legislation may be advisable to suppress such a combination among the corporations amenable to laws of this state.

AN ERRING WIFE.

A Cowardly Lover, an Outraged Husband, and a Pistol

FIGURE IN A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

At Cannes--An American Gentleman Kills a French Diplomat in His Wife's Room at a Hotel, and the Other High Society Folk Say He Did Just Right--The Sequel to a Domestic Drama in Which Some Prominent People Take Part--Other Foreign News.

CANNES, Feb. 18.--The most intense excitement was caused in the large American colony here to-day by the announcement that one of the most prominent visitors at the place, Mr. Edward Parker Deacon, a native of the United States, had shot and killed a Frenchman named Arbellle.

It seems that Mr. Deacon has suspected for some time that his wife was unduly intimate with M. Arbellle, who was connected with the French diplomatic service, and he kept a close watch upon her actions. He saw or heard nothing that would positively confirm his suspicions until last night.

Mr. Deacon and the children occupied rooms on the first floor of the hotel Splendide. Mrs. Deacon slept in a room on the ground floor, and in the same floor were the apartments occupied by M. Arbellle.

At midnight last night Mr. Deacon, who was in his room, heard a peculiar noise in his wife's room, which was immediately beneath his own. His suspicions were at once awakened and he descended to his wife's room and listened at the door of his wife's room. He heard her talking and then he heard a voice of a man replying to her. In a moment suspicion became a certainty, and Mr. Deacon realized that his wife had betrayed and disgraced him. The knowledge drove him fairly wild with anger and shame. He dashed up the stairs to his room and procured a revolver. Deacon then went to the room of the secretary at the hotel, and arousing him told him of the condition of affairs, and requested him to accompany him to his wife's room.

The secretary agreed, and together they went to Mrs. Deacon's apartments. Mr. Deacon knocked on the door, but no one came, neither was any answer made. Mr. Deacon then forced the door and blocked the apartment. He found his wife alone. She made a desperate effort to keep calm, and asked him what brought him there at that time of night. He did not reply, but at once proceeded to an adjoining room, which opened from that in which his wife slept, and there he discovered M. Arbellle, who was crouching down and attempting to hide himself behind a chair. Mr. Deacon leveled his revolver at the man and deliberately aiming he fired three shots. Two of the bullets struck Arbellle, one taking effect in his arm and the other in his chest. The shots aroused the people in the house, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed. The wounded man was carried to his own room, where he died a few hours later.

Mr. Deacon was at once arrested, but it is the general opinion among the American residents here that he did "just the right thing."

Another report of the affair has it that Mr. Deacon had gone up to Paris, but returned suddenly and that after exchanging a few words with the hotel porter on duty he went straight to his wife's bedroom. Mrs. Deacon it appears, had no idea that her husband would return so soon. She had parted with him on the understanding that he would remain in Paris for some days.

Rumor has it that Mr. Deacon's unexpected return to Cannes was caused by the receipt of an anonymous letter said to have been written by a young woman who notified the American banker that if he returned to the hotel at a certain hour without giving his wife warning he would undoubtedly find her in a compromising position with one of his best friends.

When Mr. Deacon burst into his wife's bed room he found his wife in bed, and M. Arbellle standing by her bedside, evidently having sprung out of bed with the intention of escaping from Mrs. Deacon's apartments when he heard the noise at the door, caused by Mr. Deacon's unexpected arrival.

After having reproached his wife, who moaned with terror and crawled from the bed, fell on her knees and piteously implored him to forgive her, the American is then said to have turned his wrath upon M. Arbellle, who had professed the utmost friendship for the man he had deceived.

After shooting the lover he said to his wife: "I have a mind to kill you as I have killed that dog. Killing is too good for you, you shall be reserved for a worse fate; you shall live to have the finger of scorn pointed at you during the rest of your life. Never let me see your deceitful face again."

Mrs. Deacon, at those words, gave a shriek and fell flat on her face.

In falling the guilty woman had bespattered herself with some of the blood of the dead lover.

It is difficult to imagine the sensation this affair has caused not only among Americans, but among foreigners. The Deacons came from Boston, where they are said to have wealthy and influential relations. The wife is the daughter of the late Admiral Baldwin, and is a wealthy woman in her own right.

Mrs. Deacon was a most attractive woman. She dressed with exquisite taste and was the object of considerable attention upon the part of the men. M. Arbellle was a man about town, an attaché of the French legation and a bachelor.

GARLICH TEA is composed wholly of harmless herbs, hence its effects can never be injurious. Why, then, take nauseous pills, oils or cathartics that constipate?

Weather Forecast for West-Virginia.

For Western Pennsylvania, West-Virginia, and Ohio, colder with a moderate cold wave; north winds with rain or snow; colder, cloudy weather and snow Saturday.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourth streets.

7 a. m.	.....	37
9 a. m.	.....	37
11 a. m.	.....	37
1 p. m.	.....	37
3 p. m.	.....	37
5 p. m.	.....	37
7 p. m.	.....	37
9 p. m.	.....	37
11 p. m.	.....	37
12 m.	.....	37

Weather--Changeable.